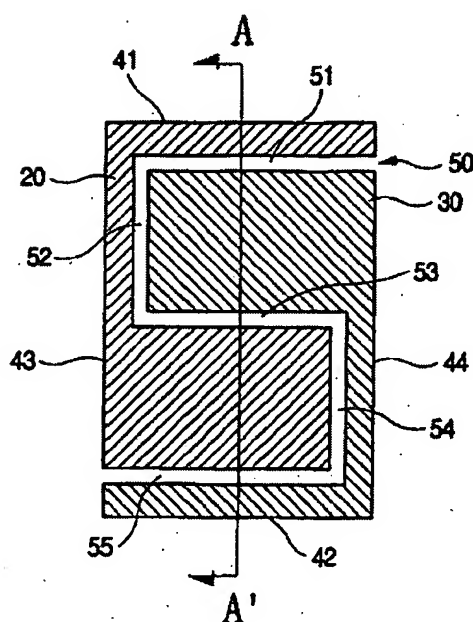
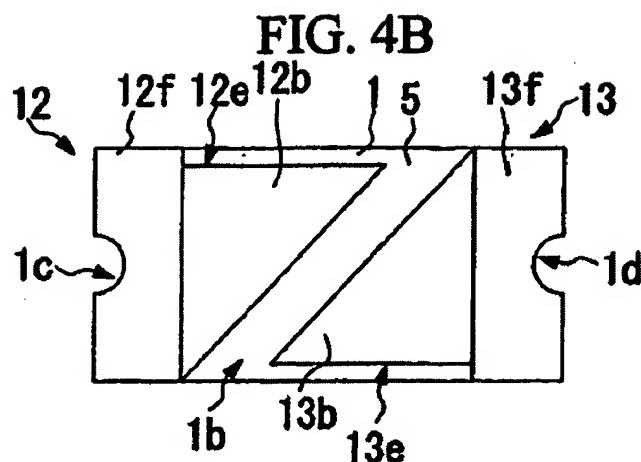


REMARKS

Claims 1, 2, and 4-13 are pending. By this Amendment, claims 1 and 10 have been amended.

Claim 1 of this invention shows a non-conductive gap formed between the first and second conductive layers, whose shape is quite different from Koyama (US 2005/0062581 A1), as shown in the following drawings.





As seen from the above drawings, the non-conductive gap of this invention has a concave-convex shape, while Koyama shows a gap having a hypotenuses shape (see Par. 56 of Koyama).

Forming the gap between the first and second conductive layers in a concave-convex shape increases an overlap area between the conductive layers and the electrodes. In this connection, the present invention may significantly increase current flow between the conductive layers and the electrodes.

Claim 4 of this invention is characterized in that the non-conductive gap has a width smaller than thickness of the resistance element. To the contrary, in the thermistor of Koyama, the non-conductive gap has a width greater than thickness of the resistance element. It may be clearly understood from the sentences written in Par. 56 of Koyama, namely "the electrode strips 12a and 13a are disposed at a distance of about 0.27mm from each other with the hypotenuses facing each other in parallel on the side 1a of the conductive polymer 1. **The distance is to be set larger than the thickness of the conductive polymer 11.**"

Thus, the Examiner's opinion that the width of the non-conductive gap of this invention (0.27mm, width of a non-conductive gap of Koyama) is smaller than thickness of the conductive

polymer (0.62mm, thickness of a conductive polymer of a conventional thermistor as shown in FIG. 6) in terms of the conductive polymer (101) applied to the conventional thermistor (FIG. 6) should be traversed.

As mentioned above, the present invention is directed to lowering resistance between the first and second conductive layers to increase current flow as a whole by designing the width of the non-conductive gap relatively narrower than that of Koyama.

Claims 2 and 4-13 all depend from claim 1, either directly or indirectly, and are therefore also believed to be patentable for at least the reasons provided above for claim 1.

In view of the foregoing, it is submitted that this application is in condition for allowance. Favorable consideration and prompt allowance of the application are respectfully requested.

The Examiner is invited to telephone the undersigned if the Examiner believes it would be useful to advance prosecution.

Respectfully submitted,



Robert Day
Registration No. 54,059

Customer No. 22859
Fredrikson & Byron, P.A.
200 South Sixth Street, Suite 4000
Minneapolis, MN 55402-1425 USA
Telephone: (612) 492-7000
Facsimile: (612) 492-7077

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